

Parallels® Plesk Sitebuilder

Plesk Sitebuilder 4.5 for Linux/Unix Installation Guide

Copyright Notice

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Preface

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About Parallels Plesk Sitebuilder

Parallels Plesk Sitebuilder consists of two parts: the Wizard and the Administrator Panel.

Plesk Sitebuilder Wizard is a web application enabling its users to create web sites and publish them on the Internet.

The Administrator Panel is a tool for managing Plesk Sitebuilder system-wide preferences and maintaining web sites created in the Wizard.

About This Guide

This guide described the processes of Plesk Sitebuilder installation, initial configuration, and upgrade.

Who Should Read This Guide

This guide is intended for users who have downloaded Plesk Sitebuilder and want to install it in their systems, and for users who wish to upgrade their Plesk Sitebuilder to newer versions.

Typographical Conventions

Before you start using this guide, it is important to understand the documentation conventions used in it.

The following kinds of formatting in the text identify special information.

Formatting convention	Type of information	Example
Special Bold	Items you must select, such as menu options, command buttons, or items in a list.	Go to the Hosts tab.
	Titles of chapters, sections, and subsections.	Read the Getting Started chapter.

<i>Italics</i>	Used to emphasize the importance of a point, to introduce a term or to designate a command line placeholder, which is to be replaced with a real name or value.	These types of users are called Plesk Sitebuilder user <i>roles</i> .
Monospace	URLs, names of commands, files, and directories.	For example: <code>http://[Sitebuilder_host]/Login</code>
Preformatted Bold	What you type, contrasted with on-screen computer output.	<code># cd /root/rpms/php</code>
CAPITALS	Names of keys on the keyboard.	SHIFT, CTRL, ALT
KEY+KEY	Key combinations for which the user must press and hold down one key and then press another.	CTRL+P, ALT+F4

Feedback

If you have found a mistake in this guide, or if you have suggestions or ideas on how to improve this guide, please send your feedback using the online form at <http://www.parallels.com/en/support/usersdoc/>. Please include in your report the guide's title, chapter and section titles, and the fragment of text in which you have found an error.

CHAPTER 1

Preparing for Installation

Before initiating the Plesk Sitebuilder installation process, check whether your system meets the necessary requirements, and that the required software components are configured correctly.

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System Requirements

Supported operating systems

Parallels Plesk Sitebuilder 4.5 for Linux/Unix can be installed on the following operating systems:

- Debian GNU/Linux 3.1 (for i386 only)
- Debian GNU/Linux 4.0
- CentOS 3.x (for i386 only)
- CentOS 4.x
- CentOS 5.x
- FedoraCore 4
- FedoraCore 5
- FedoraCore 6
- FedoraCore 7
- FedoraCore 8
- RedHat Enterprise Linux 3.0
- RedHat Enterprise Linux 4.0
- RedHat Enterprise Linux 5.0
- SuSE 9.3
- SuSE 10
- SuSE 10.1
- SuSE 10.2
- openSuSE 10.3
- SuSE 9.0 Enterprise (x86_64 only)
- SuSE 10.0 Enterprise
- FreeBSD 5.5 (i386 only)
- FreeBSD 6.1 (i386 only)
- Ubuntu 6.06
- Ubuntu 7.10
- Ubuntu 8.04

For enumerated operating systems, Parallels distributes official Plesk Sitebuilder assemblies for both i386 and x86_64 architectures, unless otherwise specified.

Required software components

The following software components are also necessary for Plesk Sitebuilder operation:

- Apache web server
- MySQL Server version 3.0 or later
- mysql client libraries versions 4.x or 5.x

- Modules perl-DBI and perl-DBD-mysql
- libxml2 version 2.6.16 or later
- libxslt version 1.1.12 or later
- Ioncube loader (shipped in the php5-ioncube-php52 package of Plesk Sitebuilder)
- PHP 5.2.x (shipped in the php5sb package of Plesk Sitebuilder)

Note: On some operating systems, it is possible to use native PHP configurations (for example, on Debian 4.0), but Parallels provides no official support for these configurations.

For some operating systems, Parallels provides packages to support PHP 5.2:

- For RedHat Enterprise Linux 3, CentOS 3, and SuSE Linux 9.0 Enterprise:
 - libxml2-shared-2.6.24
 - mysql-libs41-4.1.19
- For RedHat Enterprise Linux 3/4, and CentOS 3/4:
 - libxslt-shared-1.1.12

To make sure that you have all the required PHP extensions installed, open the URL [http://\[Sitebuilder_host\]/check.php](http://[Sitebuilder_host]/check.php) in your web browser. If the results (displayed in the browser window) do not contain any error or warning messages, this means that all necessary extensions are installed. Otherwise, install the missing extensions.

Hardware requirements

- Min 100 MB free disk space
- Min 512 MB RAM

Supported browsers

Plesk Sitebuilder 4.5 for Linux/Unix supports the following browsers:

- Internet Explorer 6.0
- Internet Explorer 7.0
- Mozilla Firefox 1.5.0.x
- Mozilla Firefox 2.0.0.x

Safari 3 With the following browsers:

- Internet Explorer 5.5
- Mozilla (Mozilla Suite - SeaMonkey) 1.7.x

- Plesk Sitebuilder is deemed to work correctly in general, but Parallels provides no official support for Plesk Sitebuilder operation on these browsers.

Requirements to servers used for publishing Plesk Sitebuilder sites

To ensure correct operation of the published Plesk Sitebuilder sites on remote publishing servers, read requirements to these servers in section Requirements to Host in Plesk Sitebuilder for Linux/Unix Administrator's Guide (<http://www.parallels.com/en/products/sitebuilder/docs>).

Known Installation Issues

When installing Plesk Sitebuilder on a Parallels Virtuozzo Container, use a specialized Plesk Sitebuilder application template for the desired operating system. Using such templates streamlines Plesk Sitebuilder installation and resolves all dependencies. You can download such a template during the Sitebuilder package download from the **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>), where you will find it in the list of components under the **Virtuozzo templates** title.

If you wish to install Plesk Sitebuilder without using the Plesk Sitebuilder application template, on Virtuozzo Containers OS templates for Fedora Core 4, RedHat Enterprise Linux 4.0, or CentOS 4.x, you may encounter dependency errors concerning the following packages:

- `selinux-policy-targeted-sources`
- `selinux-policy-strict-sources`

To avoid these issues, install these components on the Parallels Virtuozzo Containers Hardware Node from the operating system repository. Make sure these components are installed before starting Plesk Sitebuilder installation.

CHAPTER 2

Installing Plesk Sitebuilder

It is assumed that your system meets all the **requirements** (see page 8) described in the previous chapter, and Plesk Sitebuilder has not been installed on your server before.

If you are not using Autoinstaller, the installation process varies depending on the operating system you use.

Having installed Plesk Sitebuilder, configure it as described in section **Configuring Plesk Sitebuilder after Installation** (on page 27).

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Installing Plesk Sitebuilder Using Autoinstaller

➤ ***To install Plesk Sitebuilder using Autoinstaller:***

- 1 Download the Autoinstaller package for your OS from **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).
- 2 Run and Autoinstaller and select the **Sitebuilder 4.5.0** component.

The installation procedure is run automatically.

The Autoinstaller also includes an Auto-Install system for your Plesk Sitebuilder license. Plesk Sitebuilder will automatically retrieve and install your license key, provided that communication to the licensing server is available. If for some reason you are unable to retrieve the license key online, you can obtain it by e-mail for manual installation and enable it using one of the options in your Plesk Sitebuilder Administrator Panel ( Server >  License Management).

Setting Plesk Sitebuilder host as a Single-Sign-On (SSO) server

If you run several applications in your environment, or plan to set up several user accounts in Plesk Sitebuilder, you can configure centralized login between those using the Single-Sign-On (SSO) technology supported by Plesk Sitebuilder.

If you have no SSO server configured in your system, you can set your Plesk Sitebuilder server as an SSO server. To do so, install the **SSO** component during Plesk Sitebuilder setup via Autoinstaller.

For instructions on activating SSO, see **Configuring Plesk Sitebuilder after Installation** (on page 27).

Installing Plesk Sitebuilder Using Native Meta-Package Manager

➤ **To install Plesk Sitebuilder using YUM in rpm-based systems:**

- 1 Create a file `sitebuilder.repo` in directory `/etc/yum.repos.d/`
- 2 Add lines to this file according to the following example:

```
[sitebuilder]
name=SiteBuilder 4.5.0 packages
baseurl=http://autoinstall.plesk.com/SiteBuilder/SiteBuilder_4.5.0/dist-rpm-FedoraCore-5-i386/
[sitebuilder-updates]
name=SiteBuilder 4.5.0 updates
baseurl=http://autoinstall.plesk.com/SiteBuilder/SiteBuilder_4.5.0/updates-rpm-FedoraCore-5-i386/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

In this example, you can replace `FedoraCore-5-i386` with your OS in format `OS-version-architecture`

- 3 Run `yum install sitebuilder`.

➤ **To install Plesk Sitebuilder using APT in Debian-based systems:**

Add lines to file `/etc/apt/sources.list` according to the following example:

```
deb http://autoinstall.plesk.com/debian/SiteBuilder_4.5.0
      sarge all
```

In this example, you can replace:

- `debian` - with `ubuntu`, if you run Ubuntu
- `sarge` - with the appropriate codename (`sarge`, `etch`, or `dapper`)

Note: If you wish to set up a Single-Sign-On (SSO) server on the basis of the current Plesk Sitebuilder server, you need to install Plesk Sitebuilder **using Autoinstaller** (see page 12).

Installing Plesk Sitebuilder from Tarball

➤ **To install Plesk Sitebuilder in rpm-based systems:**

- 1 Download the Plesk Sitebuilder distribution pack for your operating system from **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).

- 2 Unpack the archive to a directory on your server.
- 3 Install the following packages:
 - rpm -Uhv updates/*.rpm
 - rpm -Uhv sitebuilder/*.rpm

➤ **To install Plesk Sitebuilder in Debian-based systems:**

- 1 Download the Plesk Sitebuilder distribution pack for your operating system from **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).
- 2 Unpack the archive to a directory on your server.
- 3 Run the following files:
 - dpkg -i updates/php5sb*.deb
 - dpkg -i updates/php5-ioncube-php52*.deb
 - dpkg -i sitebuilder/sitebuilder-core_4.5.0*.deb
 - dpkg -i sitebuilder/sitebuilder_4.5.0*.deb

➤ **To install Plesk Sitebuilder in FreeBSD-based systems**

Note: You should not use these installation instructions unless you are familiar with the FreeBSD ports. Try using Autoinstaller instead.

- 1 Download the Plesk Sitebuilder ports archive from **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).
- 2 Unpack Plesk Sitebuilder ports archive in /usr/ports using the following command:
`tar -zxvf sitebuilder-ports-4.5.0.tar.gz -C /usr/ports`
- 3 Install the swsoft/ports-common port.
- 4 Install one of the following ports:
 - swsoft/sitebuilder
 - swsoft/sitebuilder-modules
 - swsoft/sitebuilder-locales

Instead of make install, use make sw-install command.

Note: If you wish to set up a Single-Sign-On (SSO) server on the basis of the current Plesk Sitebuilder server, you need to install Plesk Sitebuilder **using Autoinstaller** (see page 12).

Installing Plesk Sitebuilder in Distributed Environment

Most Plesk Sitebuilder installations include a single Plesk Sitebuilder server and one or several servers allocated for hosting published users' sites. However, if you plan to service more than 1000 sites, the resources of a single Plesk Sitebuilder server may not be enough for handling the associated workload. In this case, we recommend that you deploy Plesk Sitebuilder in a distributed architecture.

There are three types of resource-consuming processes in Plesk Sitebuilder:

- Web requests processing (CPU/RAM intensive) - that is, processing users' activities performed in the Plesk Sitebuilder interface.
- Database storage (Disk/RAM intensive) - that is, storing the Plesk Sitebuilder database, including the databases which Plesk Sitebuilder creates for each dynamic site to store the modules data.
- File storage (Disk intensive) - that is, storing users' site work directories containing other sites data, apart from modules (site pages with content, images, uploaded media files, and so on). These data are necessary for generating the site previews when users are editing their sites in the Wizard.

You can allocate a separate hardware appliance, or a number of appliances for handling each of these tasks. By configuring these components to work together and share the same resources, you can build a Plesk Sitebuilder Data center allowing to process the data of 20000 and more sites. Below are the examples of distributed architecture solutions suitable for handling various amounts of estimated workload.

Handling 1000 - 5000 sites. Two-tier deployment

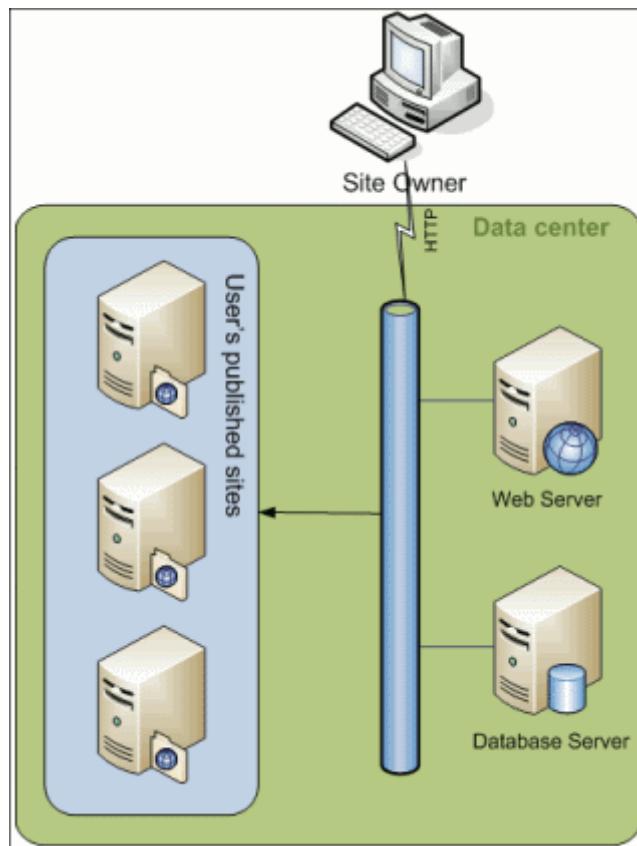


Figure 1: Plesk Sitebuilder: Two-Tier Deployment

In this architecture, the resources are allocated as follows:

Plesk Sitebuilder server (deployed on two physical servers)

- A Plesk Sitebuilder Web server which handles all users' queries and stores users' sites work directories.
- A dedicated Database server hosting the Plesk Sitebuilder database.

Plesk Sitebuilder publishing space

A number of publishing servers used for hosting published users' sites.

Handling 5000 sites and more. Clustered deployment

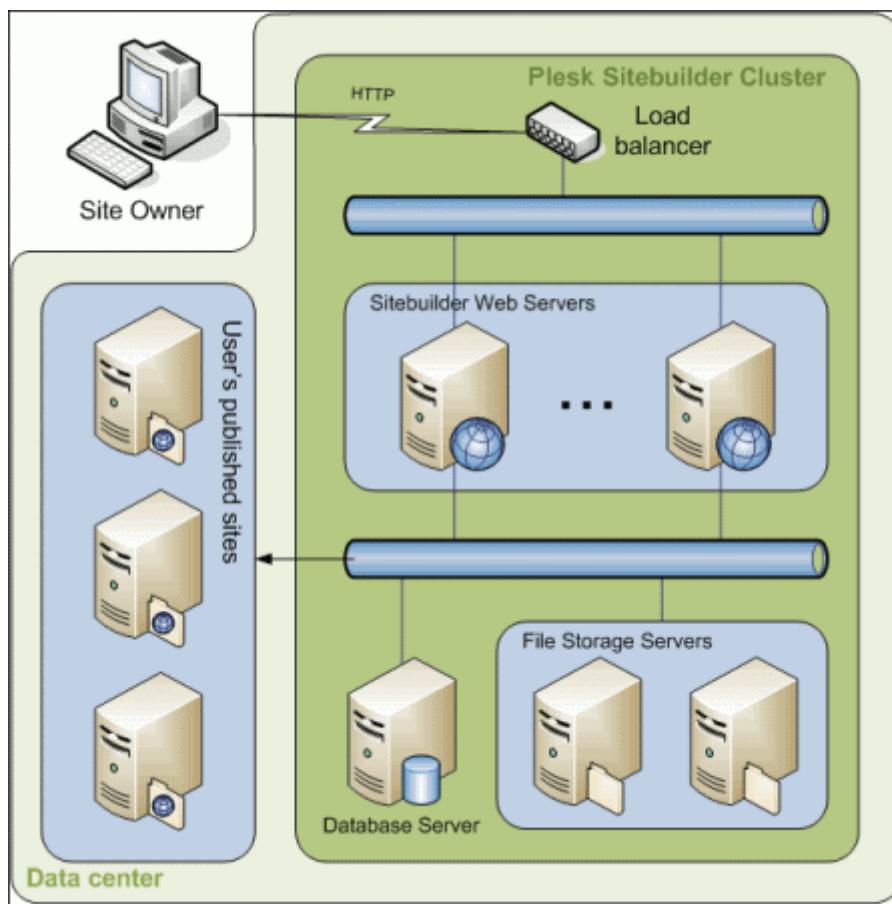


Figure 2: Plesk Sitebuilder: Clustered Deployment

This type of architecture solution is the most flexible and scalable one. The resources are allocated as follows:

Plesk Sitebuilder Cluster

The cluster involves two physical tiers:

- **Application Tier**

On this tier, several Plesk Sitebuilder Web servers are deployed, forming a Plesk Sitebuilder web farm. Each Plesk Sitebuilder server is accessed separately via the Plesk Sitebuilder interface. You have an option of setting up centralized login between these servers by means of Single Sign On (SSO) technology as described in section [Deploying Web Servers](#) (on page 21).

If necessary, you can configure a load balancer (a network switch or software application) to distribute users' requests between the Web servers.

- **Data Tier**

On the Data tier, the following hardware appliances are deployed:

- A dedicated Database server (or, in case of large workload, a Database cluster).

- A dedicated File Storage server (or a number of dedicated File Storage servers), which stores users' site work directories.

These data tier components can be shared between all Plesk Sitebuilder servers deployed on the Application tier.

Plesk Sitebuilder publishing space

A number of publishing servers used for hosting published users' sites.

Hardware configuration and topology recommendations based on the estimated workload

Below you will find an outline of recommended hardware configuration and topology for the distributed Plesk Sitebuilder installation, based on the number of sites to be processed*.

Number of sites	Architecture	CPU, RAM	HDD
1 - 1000	One Plesk Sitebuilder server 	CPU: Pentium 4 or AMD64 – 2GHz RAM: 2Gb	SATA 10 GB
1000 - 2500	One Plesk Sitebuilder Web server 	CPU: Pentium 4 or AMD64 – 2GHz RAM: 2Gb	SCSI 10Gb
	One Plesk Sitebuilder Data server (MySQL database + File storage) 	CPU: Pentium 4 or AMD64 – 2GHz RAM: 2Gb	SATA 10Gb
2500 - 5000	One Plesk Sitebuilder Web server 	CPU: Dual Pentium 4 or Dual AMD64 – 4GHz RAM: 4Gb	SCSI 15Gb
	One Plesk Sitebuilder Data server (MySQL database + File storage) 	CPU: Pentium 4 – 2GHz RAM: 2Gb	SATA 15Gb
5000 - 10000	Two Plesk Sitebuilder web servers 	CPU: Dual Pentium 4 or Dual AMD64 – 4GHz RAM: 4Gb	SCSI 32Gb

	One dedicated Plesk Sitebuilder MySQL server 	CPU: Dual Pentium 4 or Dual AMD64 – 4GHz RAM: 4Gb	SCSI 32Gb
	One or several dedicated Plesk Sitebuilder file servers 	CPU: Dual Pentium 4 or Dual AMD64 – 4GHz RAM: 4Gb	SCSI (3 GB per 100 sites)
10000 - 20000	Four Plesk Sitebuilder web servers 	CPU: Dual Pentium 4 or Dual AMD64 – 4GHz RAM: 4Gb	SCSI 60Gb
	One dedicated Plesk Sitebuilder MySQL server 	CPU: Dual Pentium 4 or Dual AMD64 – 4GHz RAM: 4Gb	SCSI 60Gb
	One or several dedicated Plesk Sitebuilder file servers 	CPU: Dual Pentium 4 or Dual AMD64 – 4GHz RAM: 4Gb	SCSI (3 GB per 100 sites)
20000+	A number of Plesk Sitebuilder web servers 	Contact Parallels sales (mailto:sales@parallels.com) for assistance in estimating the hardware requirements.	
	A Plesk Sitebuilder MySQL cluster 		
	A number of dedicated Plesk Sitebuilder file servers 		

At any moment each type of a distributed solution can be scaled further at any structural point, to accommodate the increased number of sites and users.

*In order to simplify the calculations, we use the number of *sites* as a criterion of estimating the workload. Of course, this does not mean that a certain fixed number of sites imposes the same requirements on any installation. The estimations provided in this document should be considered generic and broadly approximate.

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Deploying Distributed Architecture Components

The current subsection provides general guidelines for deploying the components of a distributed Plesk Sitebuilder architecture. The exact steps to be taken depend on the operating system, network parameters, the hardware involved, and other factors.

It is recommended that you deploy the components in the following order:

- Set up the Database component
- Deploy Plesk Sitebuilder Web servers and configure them to work with the Database component
- Set up the load balancer solution to distribute the workload between the Web servers (if there are several Web servers deployed)
- Set up File Storage components and mount them to the appropriate folders on Web servers
- Set up the publishing servers

It is recommended that you deploy all components within the same Intranet.

Deploying additional components at a later stage is performed using the same procedures.

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Deploying Database Component

Depending on the deployment scenario, the Database component may be physically represented by:

- A logical unit on the Plesk Sitebuilder Data server (the one containing a database and a file server)
- A dedicated Database server
- Several dedicated Database servers joined in a cluster

For hardware requirements to these appliances, refer to the hardware topology table in section **Installing Plesk Sitebuilder in Distributed Environment** (on page 15).

Other system requirements are: MySQL 4.x.

➤ ***To deploy the database component:***

- 1 On the database server or servers, install MySQL.

For installation instructions, refer to MySQL Reference Manual, which you can obtain from **MySQL web site** <http://dev.mysql.com/doc>.

Building MySQL clusters is also covered in the Reference Manual.

- 2 Obtain the following data from your database installation:

- The host name of the database server
- The database server port used for communication with remote servers. The default port used by Plesk Sitebuilder is 3306 (a standard MySQL communication port).
- The user name and password of the database administrator. The default user name used by Plesk Sitebuilder is `root`.
- The Plesk Sitebuilder user's user name and password to the database. The default Plesk Sitebuilder user name is `sitebuilder_db`.

These data is necessary for configuring communication with the Web servers, once they are deployed.

Deploying Web Servers

Depending on the deployment scenario, on this layer of the system you can deploy:

- A single Plesk Sitebuilder server
- Several Plesk Sitebuilder server joined in a cluster

For hardware requirements to the Web servers, refer to section **System Requirements** (on page 8).

➤ ***To deploy a Web server component:***

- 1 Install the required software components observed in section **System Requirements** (on page 8) on each physical machine.
- 2 If you plan to mount File Storage servers at a later stage, make sure that NFS or Samba is installed and properly configured on each Web server.

NFS and Samba are included in most Linux/Unix distributions by default. Sometimes, you may need to additionally install the Samba client software (`smbclient`) from the distribution.

If you encounter any problems with configuring NFS or Samba, refer to the NFS configuration guidelines for your operating system (obtained from the Internet or otherwise), or to **Samba documentation** (<http://us1.samba.org/samba/docs/>).

3 Install Plesk Sitebuilder on the servers as described in **Installing Plesk Sitebuilder** (on page 11).

If you are deploying several Web servers, install a separate Plesk Sitebuilder copy on each physical machine.

If you plan to configure centralized login between Plesk Sitebuilder Web servers at a later stage, you need to set up a Single Sign-On server (SSO) server for handling global accounts management.

If you have no SSO server configured in your system, you can set one up on one of the Plesk Sitebuilder servers. To do so:

1. On one of the machines, install Plesk Sitebuilder **using Autoinstaller** (see page 12).
2. During installation, install the **SSO** component.

The **SSO** component will be installed on the server, and will become available on port 11443.

4 With the help of the `sb_config` utility, point each of your Plesk Sitebuilder servers to the external Database component instead of the local Plesk Sitebuilder database.

Run the `sb_config` utility with appropriate values set for the following keys:

`--db_host`

The MySQL server host name.

`--db_port=PORT`

The MySQL server port used for communication with remote servers. The default value is 3306.

`--db_admin_name`

The MySQL server administrator's user name. The default value is `root`.

`--db_admin_passwd`

The MySQL server administrator's password.

`--sb_db_user_name`

The Plesk Sitebuilder MySQL user name. The default value is `sitebuilder_db`.

`--sb_db_user_passwd`

The Plesk Sitebuilder MySQL password. The default password is either generated automatically (during clean Plesk Sitebuilder installation), or inherited from the former Plesk Sitebuilder installation (during upgrade).

`--sb_db_name`

The Plesk Sitebuilder database name.

If you are deploying several Web servers, you may need to perform the following additional steps:

- Set up a load balancing solution to distribute the workload between the Web servers. For instructions, refer to the documentation for the load balancing device or application you are planning to use for this purpose.
- Set up centralized login between your Plesk Sitebuilder servers.

➤ **To configure centralized login between several Plesk Sitebuilder servers:**

- 1 Find out the URL of the SSO server that you will be using.

It can be provided by your hosting company, or you can set up the SSO server on any machine that is accessible over the Internet, including your Plesk Sitebuilder server.

- 2 Enable the SSO feature on all Plesk Sitebuilder Web servers.

On each server, issue the command: `sb_installation_directory/utils/sso_config register https://SSO_server_URL:11443`

Note: If you are setting one of the Plesk Sitebuilder servers as the SSO server, you may need to additionally specify the URL of the Plesk Sitebuilder server on which it is installed. To do so, run the `sb_config` utility on this server with the appropriate value specified for the `--sb_hostname` key. For details, see [Configuring Plesk Sitebuilder after Installation \(on page 27\)](#).

- 3 Log in to Plesk Sitebuilder on any of available servers.

- 4 Set up a global account:

1. On the navigation pane, click  **Global Account**.
2. Click  **Connect to Global Account**.
3. Select **Create new global account**.
4. Provide the login and password for your global account.
5. Provide an e-mail address to be used for password recovery.
6. Click **OK**.

If you already have a registered global account in another Parallels product, or in a third party product, instead of these steps, perform steps 6-8 below.

- 5 Click **Log out**.

- 6 Log in to the next available Plesk Sitebuilder server.

- 7 Change the default password for your personal one ( **My Profile > Personal Info tab > Change Password**).

- 8 Connect your local account in the current Administrator Panel to the global account:

1. On the navigation pane, click  **Global Account**.
2. Click  **Connect to Global Account**.
3. Make sure that **Use existing global account** option is selected and provide the login and password for the global account you want to connect to.
4. Click **OK**.

- 9 Perform the same steps (5-8) to connect each of your Plesk Sitebuilder local accounts to the global account.

For more details on using the Single Sign-On feature, refer to **Plesk Sitebuilder for Linux/Unix Administrator's Guide** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/products/sitebuilder/docs>).

If later you wish to disable the SSO feature on your Plesk Sitebuilder servers, run the command `sb_installation_directory/utils/sso_config unregister` on each of the servers you wish to switch off SSO.

Deploying File Storage Component

The File Storage component may be physically represented by:

- A logical unit residing on a File Storage server
- A dedicated File Storage server or a number of such servers

For hardware requirements to the File Storage components, refer to **Installing Plesk Sitebuilder in Distributed Environment** (on page 15).

The File Storage devices or servers may work under Linux/Unix or Windows.

➤ ***To deploy a File Storage component :***

- 1 Install and configure the desired operating systems and software components on each File Storage server.

Make sure that NFS or Samba are installed and configured properly. If later you encounter any problems while mounting the File Storage devices, refer to the NFS configuration guidelines for your operating system (obtained from the Internet or otherwise), or to **Samba documentation** (<http://us1.samba.org/samba/docs/>).

- 2 Mount the drive or server on the `sites` directory to the Plesk Sitebuilder Web server by NFS or Samba.

By default, the path to the `sites` directory on the server is `[sitebuilder_home_directory]/htdocs/sites`. The path to the Plesk Sitebuilder home directory is `/usr/local/sitebuilder` (on Debian and Ubuntu - `/opt/sitebuilder`).

The average estimated disk space consumed by users' sites is 3 GB per 100 sites.

Mounting several File Storage components to one Web server

If necessary, you can mount several File storage devices to a single Web server. In this case, it is necessary to adequately distribute the contents of the `sites` directory between these devices.

Name	Size	Changed	Rights
..		28.03.2008 1:1...	rwxrwxr-x
05		27.11.2007 9:3...	rwxr-xr-x
0a		28.03.2008 17:...	rwxr-xr-x
0c		10.12.2007 14:...	rwxr-xr-x
0e		28.03.2008 11:...	rwxr-xr-x
10		27.03.2008 17:...	rwxr-xr-x
19		08.01.2008 14:...	rwxr-xr-x
20		08.01.2008 14:...	rwxr-xr-x
25		07.12.2007 14:...	rwxr-xr-x
28		28.03.2008 19:...	rwxr-xr-x
2b		30.11.2007 11:...	rwxr-xr-x
30		16.11.2007 20:...	rwxr-xr-x
39		26.11.2007 12:...	rwxr-xr-x
3b		10.12.2007 12:...	rwxr-xr-x
41		16.11.2007 19:...	rwxr-xr-x
43		28.11.2007 10:...	rwxr-xr-x
48		04.12.2007 13:...	rwxr-xr-x
4d		04.02.2008 15:...	rwxr-xr-x
56		09.01.2008 17:...	rwxr-xr-x
57		27.02.2008 11:...	rwxr-xr-x

Figure 3: The Structure of the Sites Directory

After you install Plesk Sitebuilder, the `sites` directory is empty. After you start creating sites, the directory is filled as follows: to each newly created site, Plesk Sitebuilder attaches a random alias (for example, `2bf3c17945532566bc910090486a1cb7`). Plesk Sitebuilder creates a working directory for the site with the same name (`2bf3c17945532566bc910090486a1cb7`), and places it in the folder named as the first two symbols of the site alias (`2b`). If there is no such folder, Plesk Sitebuilder creates it.

To distribute the workload between several File Storage devices, perform these steps:

- 1 In the `sites` directory, create 256 folders with names spanning from `00` to `ff` (in hex system).
- 2 On each of the hardware devices, create a corresponding directory structure. For example:
 - Device 1 (HDD or server): folders from `00` to `3f`
 - Device 2 (HDD or server): folders from `40` to `7f`
 - Device 3 (HDD or server): folders from `80` to `b7`
 - Device 4 (HDD or server): folders from `c0` to `ff`
- 3 Create a distributed file system by mounting the corresponding folders on the File Storage devices into folders in the `sites` directory as shown below:

the `sites` directory

```

|-- 05          (mounted to folder 05 on Device 1)
| '-- 059f3dea8168c32723e3f5ebf6782d7b
| '-- 059f3dea8168c32723e3f5ebf6782d7b
  
```

```
|-- 41          (mounted to folder 41 on Device 2)
|   '-- 41047f4f196e5f3b185b5a9076c514588
...
|-- 8c          (mounted to folder 8c on Device 3)
|   '-- 8c85337fc2cad0f0a5034c5f469bcbe1
```

Deploying Publishing Servers

In Plesk Sitebuilder, users' sites can be published:

- To FTP servers (including servers running Parallels Plesk for Windows or Parallels Plesk for Linux/Unix).
Note that under a general Plesk Sitebuilder license, only one FTP server is available for publishing from each deployed Plesk Sitebuilder server. To be able to publish from any Plesk Sitebuilder server to any FTP server, contact **Parallels sales** (<mailto:sales@parallels.com>) to purchase a Multi-Server Publishing license for each of your Plesk Sitebuilder servers.
- To local Plesk Sitebuilder server using XCOPY technology.

You have an option of publishing sites by XCOPY technology to remote hosts. To do so:

1. On the Web server, create a special publishing directory for each Publishing server (for example, `publishing_1` for the Publishing server A, `publishing_2` for the Publishing server B, and so on).
2. On each Publishing server (A, B, etc.), create a special web directory for Plesk Sitebuilder sites.

Make sure to create such directories in locations accessible from the Web server.

3. Mount external web directories into the publishing directories created on the Web server by NFS or Samba.

The software requirements to the publishing servers are listed in section **Requirements to Host in Plesk Sitebuilder for Linux/Unix Administrator's Guide** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/products/sitebuilder/docs>).

For users working with Parallels Business Automation, Standard, Plesk Sitebuilder also provides an option of publishing to Parallels Virtuozzo Containers.

Configuring Plesk Sitebuilder after Installation

Plesk Sitebuilder parameters are configured automatically during installation. During this process, some configuration parameters are defined automatically from your system settings, and some acquire default meanings. If you wish to additionally configure your Plesk Sitebuilder after installation, you can do it using the `sb_config` utility.

Use the `sb_config` utility if you wish to:

- Change some parameters in Plesk Sitebuilder configuration file according to your objectives
- Change the default database and database user
- Adjust the parameters of the Plesk Sitebuilder virtual host on Apache web-server
- Install and remove Plesk Sitebuilder components (language packs and design templates) in the database

To additionally configure Plesk Sitebuilder, run the `sb_config` utility with the necessary configuration keys. The configuration utility is started by root user in the command line mode. The available keys with descriptions are shown in the table below.

Key	Description
<code>--phpcli_path</code>	Path to PHP CLI executable. Default value: <code>/usr/bin/php5</code>
<code>--phpcgi_path</code>	Path to PHP CGI executable. Default value: <code>/usr/bin/php5-cgi</code>
<code>--update_locales</code>	Update locales. Default value: <code>no</code>
<code>--update_templates</code>	Update templates. Default value: <code>no</code>
<code>--update_modules</code>	Update modules. Default value: <code>no</code>
<code>--migrate_all</code>	Migrate all sites. Default value: <code>no</code>
<code>--help</code>	Displays the help message with the current information in the console. Default value: <code>no</code>

--verbose	Be verbose. Default value: no
--[no]use_rewrite	Enable/disable mod_rewrite usage. Default value: yes
--sb_admin_passwd	Plesk Sitebuilder administrator's password. Default value: not changed.
--db_host	MySQL database remote host. Default value: localhost.
--db_port=PORT	MySQL database remote port. Default value: 3306.
--db_admin_name	MySQL administrator's user name. Default value: root
--db_admin_passwd	MySQL administrator's password.
--sb_db_user_name	Plesk Sitebuilder MySQL user name. Default value: sitebuilder_db
--sb_db_user_passwd	Plesk Sitebuilder MySQL password. The default password is either generated automatically (during clean Plesk Sitebuilder installation), or inherited from the former Plesk Sitebuilder installation (during upgrade).
--sb_db_name	Plesk Sitebuilder database name. If there is no database, it will be created by Sitebuilder. Default value: sitebuilder3
--httpd_port	Apache port. Default value: 80
--sb_host_ip	Plesk Sitebuilder IP address used for virtual host creation on Apache. Default behavior: Plesk Sitebuilder creates Apache virtual host on the IP address it automatically retrieves from the system (command /sbin/ifconfig).
--sb_hostname	Plesk Sitebuilder hostname used for virtual host creation on Apache. Default behavior: the host name is defined automatically (command hostname). Plesk Sitebuilder adds the sitebuilder- prefix to the defined host name to form a virtual host name (sitebuilder.hostname).
--httpd_owner	Apache user and group.
--[no]enable_ssl	Enable/disable SSL. Default value: no

Note: Make sure to run `sb_config` utility every time you have installed or removed Plesk Sitebuilder components, such as language packs and design templates. Running `sb_config` in this case won't re-generate Apache config: the config is regenerated only if major parameters, such as port or SSL option (enabled/disabled), have been changed.

Configuring Plesk Sitebuilder virtual host

To create a virtual host for Apache web server, the Plesk Sitebuilder server host name and IP address are required. Plesk Sitebuilder determines these parameters automatically during installation. It takes the server host name from the output of the command `hostname`, and adds the `sitebuilder-` prefix to it to form a Plesk Sitebuilder virtual host name (`sitebuilder.hostname`). The IP address is also retrieved from your system automatically (command `/sbin/ifconfig`).

You can specify your own host name and IP address for Plesk Sitebuilder virtual host. To do so, supply the appropriate `--sb_hostname` and `--sb_host_ip` parameters to the Plesk Sitebuilder `sb_config` utility.

The configuration file is stored in `/sitebuilder home directory/config`. By default, the Plesk Sitebuilder home directory is `/usr/local/sitebuilder` (on Debian and Ubuntu - `/opt/sitebuilder/`).

Note: When specifying data for virtual host, make sure that Plesk Sitebuilder hostname resolves to its IP address. For this to work correctly, a corresponding `A` DNS record (`sb_hostname A IP`) must exist on the authoritative name server.

Enabling Single-Sign-On (SSO)

➤ ***To enable SSO support for your Plesk Sitebuilder server, do the following:***

1 Find out the URL of the SSO server that you will be using.

It can be provided by your hosting company, or you can set up the SSO server on any machine that is accessible over the Internet, including your Plesk Sitebuilder server.

You can use your Plesk Sitebuilder server as the SSO server only if you have installed the **SSO** component during Plesk Sitebuilder setup. To do so, you need to install Plesk Sitebuilder using **Autoinstaller** (see page 12).

In some cases, to make the Plesk Sitebuilder SSO server accessible, you may need to additionally configure the URL of the Plesk Sitebuilder server (generally, this is done automatically during Sitebuilder setup). To do so, run the `sb_config` utility on this server with the appropriate value specified for the `--sb_hostname` key.

2 To register your server with the single sign-on server and switch on the single-sign-on feature, issue the command:

```
sb_installation_directory/utils/sso_config register
https://SSO_server_URL:11443
```

If later you wish to disable the SSO feature in your Plesk Sitebuilder, run the command `sb_installation_directory/utils/sso_config unregister`

CHAPTER 4

Installing Design Templates and Language Packs

Plesk Sitebuilder is shipped with a default set of site design templates (graphic design presets for sites creation in the Plesk Sitebuilder Wizard) and language packs (interface languages). If you want to provide your customers with extra templates or interface languages, you can install them additionally. To obtain these extra components, you can download them from **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).

If a language you require is not listed on Parallels web site, you can create the language pack yourself using Parallels Plesk Sitebuilder Localization Kit. To obtain the Localization Kit, register at **Parallels Developer Network, PDN** (<http://swdn.swsoft.com>) and download the Kit **here** (<http://swdn.swsoft.com/en/download/sdk>). For details on creating new language packs, read Plesk Sitebuilder SDK documentation available from the PDN.

To find out about available third-party additional language packs (if any), or share useful information on localization issues, visit **Parallels Localization forum** (<http://forum.swsoft.com/forumdisplay.php?s=&forumid=207>).

➤ ***To install additional templates or language packs:***

- 1 Download the required template or language pack from **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).
- 2 Go to the folder where you have saved the template/language pack.
- 3 Run the file.
- 4 Run `sb_config` with the `--update_locales` and/or `--update_templates` options, correspondingly.

Note: Make sure to run `sb_config` utility every time you have installed or removed Plesk Sitebuilder components. This utility creates or removes respectively the corresponding database entries.

CHAPTER 5

Performing First Login to Plesk Sitebuilder

You can verify successful installation and initial configuration of the system by logging in to Plesk Sitebuilder.

➤ *To log in to Plesk Sitebuilder:*

- 1 In your browser's address bar, type the URL to your Plesk Sitebuilder Administrator Panel.
For example, `http://sitebuilder/login`
where 'sitebuilder' is the domain name of the server where your Plesk Sitebuilder is installed.
- 2 Press ENTER.
- 3 Enter your user name in the **User name** field.
Your default username is `admin`
- 4 Enter your password in the **Password** field.
Your default password is `admin`
- 5 Select the language of Plesk Sitebuilder interface from the **Interface language** list.
- 6 Click **Log in**.

For instructions on using Plesk Sitebuilder, see the documentation for the software at the **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).

After your first login to Plesk Sitebuilder, be sure to change the default user name and password (My profile > Personal Info tab).

CHAPTER 6

Upgrading from Plesk Sitebuilder 3.x.x and 4.x.x

Starting from Plesk Sitebuilder 3.0.0, no separate data migration procedure is required to upgrade to Plesk Sitebuilder 4.5.0

Currently, it is possible to upgrade to Plesk Sitebuilder 4.5.0 from the following 3.x.x and 4.x.x versions:

- 3.0.0
- 3.0.1
- 3.0.2
- 4.0.0
- 4.1.0
- 4.2.0
- 4.2.3

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Upgrading Using Autoinstaller

- **To upgrade Plesk Sitebuilder using Autoinstaller:**
 - 1 Download the Autoinstaller package for your OS from **Parallels web site** (<http://www.parallels.com/en/download/sitebuilder>).
 - 2 Run the Autoinstaller and select the **Sitebuilder 4.5.0** component.

The upgrade procedure is run automatically.

Upgrading Using Native Meta-Package Manager

- **To upgrade Plesk Sitebuilder using YUM in rpm-based systems:**
 - 1 Add lines to file `/etc/yum.repos.d/sitebuilder.repo` according to the following example:

```
[sitebuilder]
name=SiteBuilder 4.5.0 packages
baseurl=http://autoinstall.plesk.com/SiteBuilder/SiteBuilder_4.5.0/dist-rpm-FedoraCore-5-i386/
[sitebuilder-updates]
name=SiteBuilder 4.5.0 updates
baseurl=http://autoinstall.plesk.com/SiteBuilder/SiteBuilder_4.5.0/updates-rpm-FedoraCore-5-i386/
enabled=1
gpgcheck=0
```

In this example, you can replace `FedoraCore-5-i386` with your OS in format `OS-version-architecture`

- 2 Run `yum install sitebuilder`.

- **To upgrade Plesk Sitebuilder using APT in Debian-based systems:**

Add lines to file `/etc/apt/sources.list` according to the following example:

```
deb http://autoinstall.plesk.com/debian/SiteBuilder_4.5.0
      sarge all
```

In this example, you can replace:

- `debian` - with `ubuntu`, if you run Ubuntu
- `sarge` - with the appropriate codename (`sarge`, `etch`, or `dapper`)

Uninstalling Plesk Sitebuilder

Plesk Sitebuilder is uninstalled by root user in the command line mode.

➤ **To uninstall Plesk Sitebuilder in Debian-based systems:**

- 1 Run `apt-get remove sitebuilder*`

If you wish to remove the Plesk Sitebuilder database as well, run `apt-get remove --purge sitebuilder*.`

- 2 Run `apt-get remove php5sb`

➤ **To uninstall Plesk Sitebuilder using YUM in rpm-based systems:**

- 1 Run `yum remove sitebuilder`

- 2 Run `yum remove php5sb`

➤ **To uninstall Plesk Sitebuilder in FreeBSD-based systems:**

- 1 Change to directory `/usr/ports/swsoft/sitebuilder-modules`

- 2 Run `make deinstall`

- 3 Change to directory `/usr/ports/swsoft/sitebuilder`

- 4 Run `make deinstall`

After Plesk Sitebuilder uninstallation, we recommend removing other Plesk Sitebuilder components (the Sitebuilder database and directory) from the server, in case you do not need them. If you wish to perform another clean installation of Plesk Sitebuilder, removing all components of previous installation is a requirement.

To remove the Plesk Sitebuilder database:

- On Debian-based systems, run `apt-get remove --purge sitebuilder*` during the Plesk Sitebuilder uninstallation process, as specified in the procedure above.
- On other supported operating systems, run `mysql -e "drop database sitebuilder3"`

To remove the Plesk Sitebuilder directory:

- On Debian and Ubuntu, run `rm -rf /opt/sitebuilder`
- On other supported operating systems, run `rm -rf /usr/local/sitebuilder`